This group contains but one family, the Orycteropoctidae, of which there is but a single genus.

The Aard "Vark (earth-pig), genus *Orycteropiis,* is characterised by its heavy build, the body being covered by rather coarse and not very abundant hair; the snout is long and pig-like, with round nostrils at its end; the ears are long, erect, and pointed; the tail is very thick at first, so that it has been aptly described as " a tapering of the body to a point." The fore-limbs are four-toed, the hind five-toed.

FIG. 107.—Aard "Vark, or Cape Anteater. *Oryct&r&pus capensis,* x-^j.

In the skull there is a complete though slender zygoma; the premaxillaries, though small, are not so rudimentary as in the American Edentates. The annular tympanic is not ankylosed to the surrounding bones, a character found in other low mammals. Contrary to what is found in *Manis, Orycteropus* has a huge lachrymal. There are thirteen dorsal and seven lumbar vertebrae. The clavicle is well developed. *Qrycteropus* is peculiar among Edentates in that the ischia do not unite with the vertebral column. The femur has a third trochanter.

As mentioned on p. 162, the Aard Vark is diphyodont like normal mammals. The permanent teeth consist of five molars and pre-molars on each side of each jaw; the first two of these are pre-molars, and are simpler in their form- than the succeeding two teeth, which are partly divided by a median furrow into two halves. These teeth are also peculiar in that they consist entirely of vaso-dentine. They have been compared in minute structure to those of the Kay *Myliobates.* According to Mr. OldHeld